FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GOVERNMENT, CHILE ACCEPT POPE'S PROPOSAL

PY151125 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1113 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Sep (NA) -- Today the Argentine and Chilean Governments officially announced that they have accepted Pope John Paul II's ideas in his mediation over the Beagle Channel conflict.

The representatives of the two countries before the papal mediation today met with Cardinal Antonio Samore to whom they conveyed their governments' agreement to the proposals made last July. Through this agreement the two governments accept to extend the bilateral treaty on peaceful solution to controversies.

Foreign Ministry Communique

PY151754 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1423 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 15 Sep (DYN) -- Argentina has agreed to withdraw its denunciation on the general treaty for the juridical settlement of controversies which it had made at the beginning of the year in order to allow Pope John Paul II to continue, without any impediments, his mediation between the two countries in his quest for a solution to the Beagle Channel border conflict.

This information was officially disclosed simultaneously in this capital, in Santiago de Chile and in Rome where the corresponding agreement was signed.

The text of the communique which was disclosed here is as follows:

"1. Having made the necessary consultations, Holy Father John Paul II, mediator between Argentina and Chile for a solution to the conflict over the southern border, on 8 September has delivered the following:

"A. To the Argentine and Chilean Governments, through their delegations accredited to the mediation, his invitation for the two countries to exchange notes, through their duly authorized representatives during the first half of September, regarding the general treaty for juridical settlement of controversies signed in Buenos Aires on 5 April 1972. The purpose of these notes would be to agree on the extension of the mentioned treaty until the final treaty proposed by the mediator for a complete and definite solution to the mentioned conflict is drawn up; otherwise, until 6 months after the date in which the holy father sees the need to declare that his mediation has ended.

"B. To the Chilean Government, his invitation that at the same time that the exchange of notes is made it commit itself before the mediator -- through a written document -- not to make use of the rights which the extension will grant the parties unless in the case of the second hypothesis mentioned in the previous paragraph and only for issues related to the southern conflict (Vatican Document 4/82).

"In delivering these invitations, the office in charge of the mediation pointed out that the mediator trustingly expected that the parties would send him the aforementioned notes so that the same office could, simultaneously, deliver the notes to their recipients through the respective delegations.

"2. In compliance with what was previously agreed on, the delegations accredited to the mediator by the two governments delivered the diplomatic notes to the office in charge of the mediation on 10 September: One of the notes signed by the Argentine foreign minister and addressed to his Chilean colleague and the other signed by the Chilean foreign minister addressed to the Argentine foreign relations and worship minister.

Following is the text of the notes: "Mr Minister: My government has taken note of the Vatican Document 4/82 dated 8 September 1982 through which the office for the papal mediation for the southern border conflict has informed me, as well as the Government of Argentina and the Government of Chile, the request it has received from His Holiness John Paul II regarding the extension of the general treaty for the juridical settlement of controversies signed by our two countries on 5 April 1972 in Buenos Aires.

"In this regard I have the honor of informing Your Excellency that my government accepts all the terms of the invitation made by the mediator of the mentioned document. Therefore, with the delivery of this note, the Government (Argentine-Chilean) declares its own agreement to extend the mentioned treaty until the final treaty proposed by the mediator for a complete and a definite solution to the mentioned conflict is drawn up; otherwise, until 6 months after the holy father sees the need to declare that his mediation has ended.

"My government believes that this note, together with the similar one to be received from Your Excellency today, represents the agreement ( of the Republic of Chile with the Republic of Argentina -- of the Republic of Argentina with the Republic of Chile) through which the mentioned treaty signed in 1972 is extended in accordance with the terms of the mentioned Vatican Document 4/82 dated 8 September.

"I take advantage of this opportunity to express to Your Excellency my highest esteem."

"At the same time the Chilean delegation delivered note No 32 dated 10 September, addressed by the Chilean foreign relations minister to the office for the mediation, in order to convey the Chilean commitment to the mediator.

The text of the document reads: "The Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Chile cordially greets the office for the papal mediation in the southern dispute and has the honor to report as follows:

"The Chilean Government has received the Vatican Document 4/82 dated 8 September, whereby the office for the mediation informs both the Chilean and the Argentine Governments about the instructions from Pope John Paul II with reference to the extension of the general treaty for the juridical settlement of controversies, signed by the two countries in Buenos Aires on 5 April 1972.

"This treaty has been formally extended as of today. Therefore, in keeping with the request included in the second paragraph of the Vatican Document 4/82, the Chilean Government hereby commits itself to the mediator to make use of the rights that the extension of that treaty gives the two sides only if the holy father finds that he has to end his mediation and only for matters related to the southern dispute.

"The Chilean Government also leaves up to the mediator the reporting of the currently assumed commitment to third parties.

"The Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Chile expresses to the office for the mediation its highest esteem.

3. "Today, Wednesday 15 September, a meeting was held at the Casina Pio IV by Cardinal Antonio Samore, the mediator's representative, his assistants Msgr Gabriel Montalvo and Msgr Faustino Sainz Munoz, and by the delegations from the two governments headed by Ambassador Carlos Ortiz de Rozas and by Deputy Ambassador Ricardo Etcheverri Boneo on the Argentine side; and by Ambassador Enrique Bernstein, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ernesto Videla and Deputy Ambassador Santiago Benadaya on the Chilean side.

"At the meeting, the office for the mediation handed over to the delegations the diplomatic notes referred to in 2. It also handed over the following note to the Argentine delegation: The office for the papal mediation of the southern dispute cordially greets the Argentine delegation to the mediation. Please find attached, herewith, a copy of Note 32 dated 10 September that the Chilean Foreign Ministry sent to the office for the mediation with reference to the Vatican Document 4/82 dated 8 September. Through this note, the Chilean Government formally assumes before the mediator the commitment referred to in paragraph 2 of the Vatican document. The office for the mediation expresses to the Argentine delegation its highest esteem.

"These four documents will be filed at the UN General Secretariat.

"The step taken today marks the end of a stage within the negotiations, and it is a step ahead in the efforts for reaching a settlement to the southern dispute. The two nations, Argentina and Chile, have supported a suggestion made by Pope John Paul II and this will facilitate the negotiations within the mediation, in which the two governments have placed full confidence.

"It is to be hoped that the negotiations will continue along a positive course, trying to make steady advances toward a final treaty."

BIGNONE DENIES CABINET SHAKEUP, MILITARY UNREST

PY151800 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Sep 82

["Excerpts" of press conference held by Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone at Government House on 15 September at the end of a cabinet meeting -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Rumors about a cabinet reshuffle and the resignation of the economy minister have been circulating in recent hours. We want you to please clarify these reports.

[Answer] The answer is categorically no, categorically no. We have an absolutely coherent, homogeneous cabinet. We work as a team, which is what we tried to do in the government from the very beginning. It must be understood, however, and I myself am quite aware of it, that since the cabinet was hastily formed perhaps initially it looked as though it was not coherent. I can assure you that the cabinet is working as a real team, that there are no schisms within the cabinet, that resignations have not been tendered, not even mentioned.

[Question] There are rumors about possible unrest within the armed forces. Would you completely rule out these rumors?

[Answer] Yes, I rule them out completely. [end recording]

NAVY CHIEF'S OFFICE DISCLOSES NEW APPOINTMENTS

PY152144 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0030 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Sep (TELAM) -- Tonight the Navy Commander's Office disclosed the appointment of the higher officers who will occupy the main posts of this arm. This information states that the higher officers should assume their new posts before 1 October 1982.

The following appointments were made:

Vice Adm Carlos Pablo Carpintero as navy chief of staff and Vice Adm Rodolfo Antonio Remotti as commander of naval operations.

Rear Adm Enrique Pedro Montemayor has been appointed naval attache to the United States and Canada and delegate to the Inter-American Defense Board.

Rear Adm Carlos Alberto Bonino, chief of naval personnel and naval training.

Rear Adm Edgardo Haroldo Otero, chief of operations of the Navy General Staff.

Rear Adm Eduardo Morris Girling, commander of the sea fleet.

Rear Adm Raul Jorge Gonzalez, to the Argentine Naval Commission to Europe.

Rear Adm Angel Maria Rodriguez, director of the Navy War College.

Rear Adm Roberto Benito Moya, commander of navy aviation.

Rear Adm Salio Olegario Menendez, national naval prefect.

Rear Adm Ciro Garcia, secretary of maritime interests.

Rear Adm Mario Pablo Paliet, director of the Naval Military College.

Rear Adm Alberto Lorenzo Padilla, to the Inter-American Defense School.

Rear Adm Ramon Antonio Arosa, chief of the military household.

Rear Adm Joaquin Gomez, naval secretary general.

Rear Adm Carlos A. Busser, to the Joint Staff.

Rear Adm Victor Jose Nasin, director general of naval materiel.

Rear Adm Roque Lorenzo Manrique, director of naval keels, electricity and machinery.

Rear Adm Eugenio Luis Bezzola, general staff chief of logistics.

Rear Adm Santiago V. Vignale, director general of research and development.

Rear Adm Horacio R. Nadale, comptroller general of the navy.

Rear Adm Jorge Fernandez Fortuni, director general of naval sanitation.

Capt Raul Alberto Marino, commander of the Southern Navy District.

Capt Jose Julio Sarcona, chief of naval operations of the Navy General Staff.

Capt Maximo Eduardo Rivero Kelly, chief of the Naval Aviation Department of the Navy Chief of Staff.

Capt Juan Alberto Iglesia, chief of intelligence of the Navy Chief of Staff.

Capt Barry Melburne Hussey, to the Legislative Advisory Commission.

Capt Carlos Sosa, commander of the Marine Infantry Group.

Cap Norman Azcoitia, director of armament for navy personnel.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO U.S. LEAVES FOR NEW YORK

PY151518 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Excerpt] New Argentine ambassador to the United States, Lucio Garcia del Solar -- who will replace Esteban Takacs -- has left for New York.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTS DELEGATION TO UN ASSEMBLY

PY151504 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2040 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 14 Sep (TELAM) -- The national executive branch has appointed the members of the delegation which, headed by Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari, will attend the 27th ordinary session of the UN General Assembly to be held in New York beginning 21 September.

The foreign minister will be supported by Ambassador Carlos Manuel Muniz, permanent Argentine representative to the United Nations. Ambassador Arnoldo Manuel Listre, Ambassador Gustavo Eduardo Figueroa, Cabinet Advisor Oscar Alberto Fernandez Suarez and Secretary Juan Carlos Kreckler will also be in the delegation.

ECONOMY MINISTER ANNOUNCES NEW MEASURES

PY160235 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0030 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Sep (NA) -- In a press conference held tonight, Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe announced the following measures:

-- Reducing value added tax on staples and medicines from 12 percent to 8 percent.

-- Facilitating payment of taxes in arrears up to 31 August.

-- Raising the minimum taxable income for the lowest income group.

-- Reducing taxes on profits.

-- Reducing taxes on payment of punitive interests.

-- Establishing **minimum prices for** milk and bread.

-- Banning meat consumption at restaurants on Thursdays and Fridays.

-- Increasing fuel prices and electric service fees, the latter by a smaller amount for household consumption.

-- Imposing fuel rationing to increase exportable surplus.

-- Establishing a controlled-interest credit system for the construction and purchase of houses.

-- Instituting a plan to reactivate public investments, the details of which will be made public next week.

## Economy Ministry Communique

PY160345 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0117 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Report on 15 September communique issued by the Economy Ministry on new economic measures that have been adopted]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Sep (TELAM) -- In addition to the announcements made by Jorge Wehbe, the Economy Ministry has released a communique giving a kind of political setting to the decisions adopted.

In this regard, the communique says that the entire policy has been designed to take care of the social situation without affecting the economic criteria which must rationally guide the fixing of the prices of goods and services supplied by the public enterprises.

The official note says that the government has set as its economic goals the reactivation of the productive apparatus, keeping in mind the regional economies, the increase of working hours and employment, the reduction of inflation and the increase of the production of export goods.

According to the official communique, in order to reach these objectives in the current situation, two basic restrictions must be imposed; obtain greater activity with the minimum use of foreign currency, and reach the objectives in the shortest time possible.

Considering this situation, the Economy Ministry proposal aims to reactivate housing construction; enforce the current public work programs, including those which give incentives for private activities; encourage industrial exports; promote agricultural activity, replacing the traditional products (fish, poultry, etc); encourage investments in areas for replacing imports; and increase oil extraction.

The economic officials believe that this is how a more generalized reactivation will be obtained due to the multiplier effect of activities affected by these measures. As a result, unemployed people will be put to work while a long-range public investment program is allowed to develop in accordance with plans.

The official document states that the plan for tariff policy is to adjust the prices of public enterprises to the same levels binding on private enterprises, except for fuels.

That policy is intended to rebuild the structure of relative prices over the short term and the structure of absolute prices over the medium term to thus improve government income to meet expenditures and to increase exports while reducing imports.

Fuel prices will have an additional increase equivalent to the inflation rate in order to save energy and foreign exchange and to generate an exportable surplus.

The same objective is sought with the rationing of fuel for private cars, although the implementation of it is still under study.

The Economy Minisry deems it important to emphasize a basic concept: "Although the ideal is to maintain free pricing, this can only be done under proper conditions for competition."

Consequently, the official communique says, "The public must realize that these measures do not amount to price controls or to setting maximum prices -- except in the case of milk and bread -- but are intended to establish rational rules for the justifiable increase of costs and prices, still respecting the philosophy of previous measures but making them more effective.

COMMUNIQUE ON ISSUANCE OF CHECKS ON FALKLANDS

PY151607 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] In view of press reports on the issuance of checks between 6 May and 14 June 1982 to British enterprises located on the Malvinas Islands, the Military Committee has issued a communique which reads:

1. The issuing of these checks against the official current account in the bank of the Argentine nation was authorized in order to cover miscellaneous purchases made by the military government of those islands.

1. The issuing of these checks against the official current account in the bank of the Argentine nation was authorized in order to cover miscellaneous purchases made by the military government of those islands.

2. The expenditures made, under the supervision of the respective authorities, were always carried out in compliance with express orders of the Military Committee and applicable laws.

3. The military government of the islands accounted for the expenditure of the funds to the Defense Ministry each month.

4. The signature of five members of the higher military personnel were required for the issuance of a check against the official current account in order to ensure the continuity of the official payment's service.

5. The payments made by the military government of the islands by no means represented "financial operations." It merely complied with its duty of paying, in Argentine currency, for all goods or services it acquired, for lease, seizure and all damage for which it considered itself responsible; because it was considered neither honorable nor legitimate for the republic to deprive the private residents on Argentine territory of their goods and rights."

TREASURY REPORTS MILITARY EXPENDITURES IN 1982

PY151945 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2310 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Sep (NA) -- The National Treasury spent 15,650,000,000,000 pesos to finance the expenditures of the armed forces during the first 8 months of this year. At the average rate of exchange prevailing during each month, the above amount is equivalent to approximately $1,100,000,000.

Of the total amount, 7,160,000,000,000 pesos, that is approximately $524,000,000 were spent during the second quarter of the year, which was almost entirely occupied by the war for the Malvinas.

During the period April-June, the funds which the National Treasury paid out to the armed forces were broken down in the following manner: 37.3 percent to the Army, 35 percent to the navy and 27.7 percent to the air force.

Despite the fact that there was a war, the Treasury during the first 8 months of the year disbursed only two-thirds of the 23,410,000,000,000 pesos budgeted for the entire year with only one-third of the year to go. The military budget amounts to only 18 percent of the funds budgeted for public expenditures.

During the April-June quarter, the disbursements of the National Treasury to the army command rose by 64 percent compared to the first quarter. In this period, the Treasury gave the army 2,676,300,000,000 pesos, compared to 1,623,600,000,000 pesos during the first quarter.

The navy command received from the National Treasury 71 percent more funds during the second quarter than during the first. In this period, the Treasury paid the navy 2,200,000,000,000 pesos against 1,454,000,000,000 pesos in the first quarter.

The air force command received 144 percent more during the second quarter than during the first. In the second quarter, the air force received 1,988,000,000,000 pesos compared to 811,000,000,000 pesos received from January to March.

The amount which the National Treasury paid the army between January and August is only 53 percent of the total funds earmarked in the budget.

During the first 8 months of the year, the army asked the National Treasury for 5,530,000,000,000 pesos. Of this, 47 percent went to pay "miscellaneous expenses" while the remaining 53 percent was used to pay financial "obligations due" that the army had been unable to pay. The latter amounted to 2,932,000,000,000 pesos while the sum needed to finance miscellaneous expenses was 2,598,000,000,000 pesos.

The navy received 5,927,000,000,000 pesos, that is, 97 percent of the total amount of 6,092,100,000,000 pesos budgeted for 1982.

The navy used 20 percent of the funds received to pay "miscellaneous expenses" while the remaining 80 percent was spent to pay off "obligations due."

The 4,200,000,000,000 pesos given to the air force were only 59 percent of the amount budgeted for 1982. Of this, 27 percent were used to pay "miscellaneous expenses" while 73 percent went to pay off "obligations due."

ECONOMY MINISTER REPORTS ON UNFREEZING OF FUNDS

PY151555 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1234 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 15 Sep (DYN) -- Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe denied that the lifting of the reciprocal financial sanctions between Argentina and Great Britain were agreed upon at a meeting between officials from the two countries in Toronto, Canada, and emphasized that the decision was made because of its importance for the refinancing of the foreign debt. Wehbe admitted: "Of course there is no unanimity regarding this subject in the country; this is clear and all opinions deserve respect, since the wounds are still open and blood has been shed."

In remarks during the radio program "Magdalena and the News," the minister also referred to topics of domestic economic policy and admitted that the government is studying measures to complement the price control, among them the suppression of the value added tax on family budget articles.

When speaking about the unfreezing of funds, already in force between Great Britain and Argentina, he stated that the measure could not be effected on Monday, as had been announced earlier in London, because "there was a problem of a juridical nature, since a decree had to be amended."

After recognizing that there are disagreements among various sectors of the nation about the timeliness of the measures, Wehbe said that "We respect all these feelings, which cannot be ignored, and have weighed them against the vital interest of the country and acted with due dignity."

He recognized that the measure announced yesterday is important for the refinancing of the foreign debt because "the conflict was affecting all creditor banks and, because there were joint loans, it hurt a large number of banks in countries which had nothing to do with the conflict."

Wehbe denied that contact had been made during the recent IMF meeting in Toronto with the official British delegation and declined to comment on the possibility that high U.S. Government officials may have participated in the negotiations.

UNIONS HOLD HUNGER MARCH; SET GENERAL STRIKE

PY160249 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The Bolivian Labor Federation, COB, which is the highest-ranking wage earners' organization, will reportedly call a general, indefinite strike demanding that a solution be found immediately to the current economic and political crisis.

The coercive measure will reportedly be adopted by the COB following the requests made by the people during the hunger march held in La Paz and in the interior of the country today, Wednesday.

The hunger march held in La Paz was impressive; various sectors participated in it in keeping with the instructions given by the COB.

The 48-hour strike ordered by the departmental labor federation will begin on Thursday at 0000. The strike is aimed at expressing solidarity with the Huanuni workers and with the people of Cochabamba and of the southern part of the country who continue to observe the general, indefinite strike called in those districts.

During the hunger march held in La Paz today, the people were seen carrying signs with the following slogans: "Enough of hunger," "Away with the IMF," "We want bread," "This is not subversion but a sign of the general hunger in the country," "We've had enough of measures that cause hunger."

[Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0002 GMT on 16 September reports that approximately 80,000 persons participated in the hunger march that was held in La Paz on 15 September and that they protested against the military government and the implementation of the economic package announced by the authorities. The LATIN report states that Santa Cruz sources indicate that approximately 10,000 persons participated in the hunger march there. Cochabamba labor union sources stated that approximately 15,000 persons participated in the hunger march in Cochabamba. The LATIN report says "COB sources stated that the demonstrations were totally peaceful and that no incidents occurred." "According to the Mineworkers' Federation of Bolivia (FSTMB), the mineworkers of Catavi-Siglo 20, which is the second largest tin deposit in the country, decided to begin an indefinite strike during a demonstration that was held in Llallagua today."]

Huanuni Miners Call Strike

PY160253 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] The Huanuni mineworkers have decided to begin a general, indefinite strike in protest over the delay in finding solutions to the problems the country is currently experiencing.

This and other measures were adopted during a rally that was held today, Wednesday, which ended a few minutes ago.

Here is the report by our correspondent in Oruro: [Begin recording] This is a report by Panamericana from Oruro. A general, indefinite strike has been declared. The hunger march called by the departmental labor federation was begun today at 1500 and lasted for over 3 hours. Approximately 15,000 persons and mineworkers from various neighboring districts such as (Japo), (Santa Fe), (Mortocala) and even Huanuni participated in the rowdy demonstration, which ended with the calling of a general strike to demand that the present military government hand over the administration to the Bolivian people.

The demonstration also demanded that the floating dollar system by annulled and rejected the economic package which, according to labor union leaders, is aimed at preventing the government from adopting measures benefitting the working class, such as the one related to the granting of minimum, adjustable wages.

The demonstrators, who filled (Civica) Avenue, participated peacefully in the hunger march. Some incidents occurred when people where walking away from the at the conclusion of the march. These incidents were deplored by the people because some groups of excited persons robbed and raided some markets such as the (Campero) market, some of the offices of the (Manaco) factory and other buildings such as the hall.

At the end of the hunger march, the departmental labor confederation, at the people's request, decided to call for a general, indefinite strike in all of Oruro Department.

This was a report by Panamericana from Oruro. [end recording]

POTOSI AUTHORITIES REJECT PAYMENT OF ROYALITIES

PY151916 La Paz Cadena Panamerica in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Relay from Potosi correspondent]

[Excerpts] The Potosi Civic Board [Concipo] has rejected the government's offer to pay royalties. Regarding this offer to order the National Smelting Enterprise to pay $5 million to Potosi, Concipo Chairman (Jaime Herrera) told this correspondent that on instructions from the people of Potosi, he is rejecting the offer and making it clear that the payment must be made in full, that it, $8 million, which is the amount due.

Potosi is also getting ready to observe the "hunger march" which will take place this afternoon and in which all the citizenry plan to participate.

ROJAS ON EXTENSION OF TREATY WITH ARGENTINA

PY152110 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Rene Rojas has made the following statement:

[Begin recording] The ceremony held today ends a stage of the negotiations which is a decisive step toward the solution of the dispute over the southern zone. The two nations, Chile and Argentina, have expressed their agreement with a suggestion made by the holy father which will facilitate the negotiations within the mediation process in whose successful end the two government have repeatedly expressed their confidence. It is to be expected that the negotiations will continue in a favorable atmosphere [words indistinct] will make substantial progress toward the conclusion of the final treaty. [end recording]

The foreign minister then expressed his opinion regarding the commitment made by Chile and Argentina.

[Begin recording] We (?ascribe) this achievement to his holiness and to the wise moves of his representative, Cardinal Samore, as well as his advisers, Monsignors Montalvo and Sainz. This is a time for reflection and also for satisfaction on the part of the two governments, because this opens a happy prospect for the continuation of the mediation process. I would like to say that this is the most important landmark in the mediation process following the signing of the Montevideo agreements in 1979 and the pope's proposal of 12 December 1980. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Rojas stated that in his judgment this is the most important landmark in the whole mediation process which the holy father has been carrying forward since 1979.

Asked if the Chilean commitment not to have recourse to the International Court of Justice is a gesture of generosity, he replied:

[Begin recording] It is not generosity. It is a confirmation of the confidence that the mediation process will lead to a successful solution in the hands of his holiness. [end recording]

He added that the delegations will continue working with Cardinal Samore. He also reported that the president has received a full report on the event, after which he showed himself satisfied with the results that have been reached. Foreign Minister Rojas concluded by saying that Pope John Paul II will probably have a meeting with the Chilean and Argentine delegates next week.

SECURITY FORCES DETAIN SUBVERSIVE GROUP MEMBERS

PY151520 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] The security services have detained six subversives and put them at the disposal of the courts. They were members of the group of criminals which held up the Cosmos supermarket and kidnapped one of its owners, an event which took place at the end of August. The National Intelligence Center [CNI] has released the following communique regarding the detention:

The security organization put the members of the group of criminals, part of a movement called the Unitary Resistance Front [Frente Unitario de la Resistencia -- FUR] at the disposal of the Second Military Court today. The individuals participated in the holdup on the Cosmos supermarket, located at the [name indistinct] bus stop on Vicuna MacKenna Avenue and in the unsuccessful holdup of the service station on the corner of Departmental and Las Industrias avenues. These and other crimes were committed between 2 and 27 August.

The FUR was a political-criminal organization aimed at becoming an alternative subversive movement in the country. The immediate objectives of these subversive criminals was to form a political-military infrastructure and an indoctrination front which was to start operating this month. The security services have succeeded in breaking up this group.

A rifle, three handguns with ammunition and a large quantity of terrorist literature were confiscated from the subversives.

The detained members are Pablo Patricio Varas Perez, 29, Martin Carrillo Ortiz, Osvaldo Bustos Saavedra, 23, Luis Alberto Rojas Munoz, 24, Jesus Eugenio, 29, and Miguel Angel Arancibia Arancibia, 25. These six persons have been turned over to the military court, accused of violating the state security law, the arms control law, Decree No 66 on unlawful association, and the criminal law.

The Cosmos supermarket robbery has thus been cleared up; an event which mobilized all the police services. Unusual methods were used during the holdup, such as the kidnapping of one of the owners of the supermarket while the rest of the group emptied the office safe.

LAW OF THE SEA SEMINAR OPENS IN SANTIAGO

PY141250 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The seminar on the Law of the Sea [LOS] and Latin American development has been opened at the UN office in this capital. The event, which will go on until 15 September, has been organized by the Secretariat of the LOS conference. Fernando Zegers, director general of the Foreign Ministry, explained that the purpose of the seminar is to contribute to the drawing up of a regional action program. The seminar is attended by prominent Latin American LOS specialists.

BRIEFS

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CURRENCY RESERVES -- The Chilean Central Bank has reported that Chilean exports in August totaled $296 million, while imports totaled $290 million, leaving a $6 million surplus. The total figures for the first 8 months of this year are; exports $2,566,000,000 and imports $2,580,000,000, producing a deficit of $15.3 million. The Central Bank has also reported that its foreign currency reserves were $2,949,000,000 on 6 August and $2,947,000,000 on 31 August. [all figures as heard] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Sep 82 PY]

GOVERNMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES, GUERRILLAS MEET

PA160404 Paris AFP in Spanish 1956 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Bogota, 15 Sep (AFP) -- Colombia's leftist guerrillas today joined the traditional Liberal and Conservative Parties and the Communist Party in opening a dialogue with President Belisario Betancur's government in search of peace.

The 19 April (M-19) Guerrilla Movement participated today in a meeting that government (Interior) Minister Rodrigo Escobar Navia held with spokesmen of the Colombian political parties.

The conference, the first of its kind, was attended by spokesmen for the Liberal, Conservative, Communist, National Popular Alliance and Christian Democratic Parties and the leftist M-19.

It marked the beginning of the search for a new legal system and a new political life-style that will allow all Colombian partisan sectors to participate in decisionmaking.

Escobar Navia said that the government has no prejudices and said that he is prepared for a clear and frank dialogue in an effort to consolidate Columbia's democracy.

The minister proposed the establishment of a great national dialogue to find a solution to the serious problems that afflict the country and that affect peace, freedom and the rights of man.

In response to this position, adopted by the government of Betancur, who was installed in office on 7 August, the political spokesmen expressed complete willingness and offered full cooperation.

As a corollary of the political summit, it was indicated that the traditional political parties has extended prior approval to any peace settlement with the guerrillas and urged the government to immediately begin a search a settlement.

The most surprising aspect of the summit was the presence, by official invitation, of lawyer Ramiro Lucio, who is linked to the M-19 guerrillas. He is free and has become the guerrillas' spokesman with the government.

Political observers feel that Lucio's participation constitutes implicit recognition by the Betancur government that the M-19 represents one of the nation's political sectors.

Lucio, who after several months in jail has become a mediator with the government to search for peace, presented specific proposals at the summit for the legalization of the M-19.

He called for what he described as a "democratic opening," and the amendment of two articles of the National Constitution: Article 120 on political participation in the government, Article 121 on the imposition of the state of siege.

He disclosed that the M-19 is studying the statute of information and opposition, an amendment of the civil registry to "dignity" the vote.

"This is the first step by the M-19 toward putting down its arms," he said. He commented that there can now be seen in Colombia a glimpse of a serious democracy, which he said "will only be possible if there is sincerity on the part of the government and the political parties."

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES BETANCUR ON INAUGURATION

PA152129 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Letter addressed to Colombian President Belisario Betancur by Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, dated 3 August -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Mr President:

I am pleased to congratulate you on the occasion of your inauguration as president of the Republic of Colombia and to wish you success in carrying out your high and important mission.

I would like to take advantage of the trip of the Soviet delegation in order to discuss with you the situation that is occurring in the world, as well as the status and the outlook of the relations between our countries. World tension has (?directly) increased in recent times, contrary to the wishes of the USSR and other peace-loving countries.

The arms race, which has reached unprecedented dimensions, is increasing the threat of a nuclear war which would have catastrophic consequences for all the nations in the world, without exception, (?and for the existence) of our civilization.

Apparently you agree with me that the dangerous evolution of events shows that the main task is to stave off the threat of a nuclear war, to take steps to stop the arms race to begin a real disarmament, particularly of nuclear weapons.

We believe that all the peace-loving states must become consolidated regardless of differences in social systems, ways of living and ideologies in order to fight to reach this goal.

The Soviet Union is involved in the most active efforts in order to strengthen world security. An important step in this direction was the Soviet Union's unilateral decision to not use nuclear weapons first.

If the other nuclear powers followed this example, it would practically mean the general prohibition of nuclear weapons.

I would like to call your attention to another problem of dangerous [word indistinct] existing in (?the present) international relations [words indistinct] and it is the use of discriminatory measures to impose dictatorial methods [words indistinct]. (?This also implies) a tendency of dividing the countries of the world according to [words indistinct] East and West, North and South. The recent events [words indistinct] concepts. The present situation in the world demands that all the (?honest and realistic) nations increase the struggle against use of force in international policy and put a stop to the bad practice of comparing nations according to their geographic, racial or religious characteristics.

Regarding the Soviet Union, it has relations with all the countries, (?including Colombia), based on the [word indistinct] principles: equality, mutual respect, respect for sovereignty, and nonintervention in domestic affairs. We are pleased to say that Soviet-Colombian relations are developing favorably in various areas. In the Soviet Union, we highly appreciate that Colombia supports at the United Nations and other international organizations Soviet initiatives aimed at strengthening peace and world security.

I believe that our countries still have [words indistinct] to give bilateral relations a more stable nature and [word indistinct] which would undoubtedly respond to the interests of the Soviet and Colombian peoples. On our part, Mr President, you will find complete understanding and good will. Allow me to express the hope that the friendly ties and the mutually benefical cooperation between the USSR and Colombia will continue to develop fruitfully for the good of our countries with an interest in strengthening world peace.

Betancur's Response

PA152130 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Letter from Colombian President Belisario Betancur to Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] His Excellency Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Moscow.

Your Most Excellent Mr Chairman:

I greatly appreciate the message of congratulations that you sent me to mark my inauguration as president of Colombia, as well as your interesting observations regarding some of the problems that serve to increasingly disrupt coexistence among great nations as well as the simple, precarious survival of countries like Colombia that lack the material, political or technological strength to exercise our people's legitimate right to development.

I agree with the chairman that the arms race and the danger of nuclear war are evident, as are their catastrophic consequences for all the world's peoples, without exception.

Viewing this terrible problem from our own perspectives, with relerence to specific situations, the arms race looms over countries of medium or no development more violently and ominously than nuclear war itself, since it involves the conversion into weapons of resources that could contribute greatly not just to development itself in technical terms, but to saving billions of people from hunger and lack of shelter.

(?Because) of the idea that any kind of confrontation between countries can eventually be resolved through the purchase of weapons in order to deal with one's opponents from positions of strength, no matter how ruinous and inhumane the operation may be, both factors help to destabilize world peace, even if they are operating in the so-called peripheral areas.

Because I am aware of your concern over these serious issues which, I repeat, affect more than just the peace between blocs, and which should not exert so much influence as to cause neglect of more pressing needs of humanity, I have taken the liberty of broaching the subject to you with the greatest good will. I hope this will be echoed and will result, in the long run, in a better life for peoples like those that I am privileged to represent today.

I close, Mr Chairman, with my best wishes for the future of your great country and for your personal good fortune.

Very truly ours, [signed] Belisario Betancur, president of Colombia.

STUDENTS END OCCUPATION OF APOSTOLIC NUNCIATURE

PA151359 Paris AFP in Spanish 1337 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Bogota, 15 Sep (AFP) -- Twelve university students left the Apostolic Nunciature in Bogota peacefully at 1320 GMT today. They had occupied it on Monday afternoon and only left after demanding that the government guarantee their safety. The youths, 11 men and a woman, left the diplomatic building wearing hoods and boarded a small bus, accompanied by Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa, president of Colombia's Human Rights Commission.

The police, who had surrounded the Nunciature throughout the night, reported that the situation is now completely normal. The students took the bus to the state's National University of Colombia, located some 5 km from the Nunciature.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES WAGE INCREASES 14 SEP

FL151023 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0244 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The Secretariat of Programming and Budget announced today that the wage increase for government employees averages 750 pesos a month. The Secretariat noted that the federal government was granting this increase in keeping with its economic means in full recognition of the workers' demonstrations of solidarity. Workers at the Secretariat of Public Education will receive an increase of 23 pesos per hour. Retired workers will receive the same increase as active workers -- 750 pesos. The group includes workers pensioned by the revolution and those drawing military pensions.

The increases announced by the Secretariat of Programming and Budget will improve the economic situation of workers directly and increase their purchasing power. The secretariat also announced a food allowance [concepto de despensa] of 500 pesos a month for each inactive worker beginning this month. All the increases announced tonight become effective this month.

LOPEZ PORTILLO MEETS WITH PEASANT LEADERS

PA150507 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Mexico has regained its vigorous stride and we are no longer afraid of the flight of capital, President Jose Lopez Portillo said today during a breakfast offered in his honor by several national peasant leaders.

During the breakfast, which took place at the local of the National Peasant Confederation, CNC, in Mexico City, President Lopez Portillo pointed out that this is a time for reflection, for acquiring awareness and for consolidating decisions. He explained that for several years a small group of Mexicans had monopolized an incredibly large fortune, and that they were able to take it out [word indistinct] of the country.

Under such circumstances, President Lopez Portillo said, we had to straighten our course and remove the obstacles that hindered the path of our revolution. We had to show the people of Mexico that the government of the revolution was not siding with the rich.

During the ceremony, CNC Secretary General (Victor Cervera Pacheco) pointed out that with the nationalization of banks, the state recovered the prerogatives granted to it by the Constitution and which were only granted as concessions to the former bankers. The CNC leader said that our country cannot be the booty of speculators. To avoid this, it is urgent to consolidate the decisions adopted by the Lopez Portillo administration in order to reaffirm our constitutional mandate.

Government Secretary Enrique Olivares Santana said at the end of the breakfast offered by the CNC that the country's institutional path will be preserved in order for it to advance unhindered. Olivares Santana said that the nationalization of the banks was done to make the country's life go forward and upward in an orderly manner.

During the same ceremony, Francisco Merino Rabago, secretary of agriculture and hydraulic resources, stressed that the nationalized banks will devote sufficient money to the country's agricultural sector, and that this will allow an end to the exploitation of peasants and eradicate the practice of intermediaries.

## COLUMNIST URGES REMOVAL OF CANAL OFFICIAL

PA150449 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 13 Sep 82 p 21

["Vox Populi" column by Lusi Restrepo: "Maximum Penalty"]

[Text] The venomous statement that Col Frederick Cotton, director of the General Services Bureau of the Panama Canal Commission, made to WASHINGTON TIMES newsman William F. Wright has caused great harm to the Panama Canal Commission, the United States and Panama.

The administration of the commission that has been so strict in applying the personnel regulations to Panamanian employees should be consistent and apply them with full rigor against impudent Cotton.

According to information that we have, the post that Frederick Cotton holds is excluded from the merit system under which the commission operates. The commission's code of conduct establishes that employees must avoid any conduct harmful to the commission and the interests of the United States or Panama with regard to the operation of the Panama Canal. It adds that the employees will do nothing that could be inconsistent with the best interests of the commission.

Furthermore, it indicates that "in the case of employees in the Isthmus of Panama, the relations between the United States and Panama will be taken into account to decide whether the conduct is harmful to the commission." It specifically establishes that an employee cannot make public statements or statements to representatives of the news media (press, radio or television) that affect relations between the United States and Panama.

We have learned that the Panamanian Foreign Ministry has sent the U.S. Embassy an energetic note of protest over the statement by Frederick Cotton in which he insults Panama, the Panamanians, and in particular, the Panamanian National Guard.

There is no doubt that the action of the director of the General Services Bureau with regard to the WASHINGTON TIMES article is a clear violation of the norms of conduct and ethics in effect in the Panama Canal Commission.

Bearing in mind the seriousness of the fault committed and the high degree of responsibility of the official, who used information that he obtained as director of the General Services Bureau and give it to a newsman with the deliberate objective of affecting relations between the United States and Panama, no punishment other than DISMISSAL [capitalized word published in boldface] is possible.

We know that the administration is going to be under pressure because Frederick Cotton is a distinguished member of the Zonian clan that also includes Raymond Laverty, Michael Gordon, Richard Morgan, George Bouche and Dwight McKabney. However, this is its trial by fire. If it fails, it will be left without moral authority to demand the fulfillment of the code of conduct by any employee. It will permit the other Zonians to become bold with their negative and conspiratorial attitudes. The Panamanian authorities will meanwhile feel defrauded and will take justice into their own hands. There is sufficient legal authority to expel such an undesirable foreigner from the country.

## BRIEFS

NEW AIRSPACE DEPARTMENT -- The Civil Aeronautics Directorate has created the Airspace Administration Department of Panama in response to constant changes generated by aeronautical activities. The new department will be responsible for collecting the flight protection tariff that will be charged to airplanes transiting Panamanian airspace, whether or not they land at Panamanian international airports. [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 7 Sep 82 p 15 PA]

## EL SALVADOR

### PRESIDENT MAGANA INDEPENDENCE DAY ADDRESS

PA152118 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1606 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Speech by Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana at ceremony marking the 161st anniversary of Central America's independence, in San Salvador -- live]

[Excerpts] Mr President of the Constitutent Assembly, Mr acting president of the Supreme Court of Justice, Mr vice president of the republic, your excellencies Messrs ambassadors and honorable charges d'affaires accredited to our country, Messrs ministers and under secretaries of state, Messrs deputies of the Constitutent Assembly and Supreme Court of Justice magistrates, Messrs representatives of international organizations, your excellencies and very reverend bishops, Messrs armed forces representatives, Salvadoran people: It is an extraordinary privilege for the president of the republic and general armed forces commander to pay a tribute of admiration, respect and recognition to the Salvadoran people and Armed Forces on this 15 September, 1982.

This date, 15 September, is the most important national holiday, for it represents the culmination of the struggle for freedom and always reminds us that our people fought and won to achieve freedom, peace, progress and justice.

At these dramatic moments for our country, our anthem serves as an inspiration in the struggle to preserve a lasting and just peace in our homeland at a time when it confronts the gravest threats in its entire history. El Salvador has suffered under one of the worst scourges that any nation has had to experience. For years now, without a pause, without a truce, our productive apparatus has been systematically subjected to destruction. The works and equipment for public services, which are vital to the Salvadoran people's development and welfare, have been unmercifully destroyed.

To all these vandalic actions, the Salvadoran people have responded stoically with an immediate and incredible reaction marked by courage and perseverance; a factory has been reconstructed in the hole left by an explosion; a new way has been improvised over a destroyed bridge. Electrical energy has been restored where a tower was dynamited; our transport vehicles, marked by the scars of vandalism, are still in operation.

The entire war and all this destruction originate in the minds and attitudes of those who want to subject us to an enslaving philosophy; those who, forgetting both our ideals and our cultural and moral traditions, want to establish systematic violence through the use of violence. Those who are capable of destroying our vital tools, those who are capable of trying to keep us from working, studying and [word indistinct] are also capable of enslaving us. Our national anthem states that we are protected by a firm barrier against the clash between [words indistinct]. That firm barrier was expressed by multitudes [applause] at election time. Further evidence of this firm barrier is this instant which (?thousands of citizens) are witnessing. This grand rally should not be interpreted as an arrogant demonstration of our capacity to meet violence with more violence. It should be viewed as what it is: the maximum recognition by the Salvadoran people, who have entrusted the protection of their lives, democratic traditions, land and condition as free men to the firm barrier represented by their increasingly stronger, better supported and more efficient armed forces.

The struggle against subversion represents a tenacious resistance on behalf of freedom. Salvadorans: In the future when our children recall these days and venerate our flag, they will be able to proudly say that their parents' generation shed its blood to demand freedom. Salvadorans: After so many attacks, after so much suffering, after so much deprivation, let us salute the homeland, feeling proud that we can call ourselves its children. Thank you very much. [applause]

## GUATEMALA

### NEW MULTIPARTY FRONT ANNOUNCED 13 SEPTEMBER

PA150352 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1200 GMt 14 Sep 82

[Text] The National Liberation Movement [MLN], the Nationalist Authentic Central [CAN], the National Renovating Party [PNR] and Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG] have formed the Constitutionalist Multiparty Front [Frente Multipartidista Constitucionalista] to struggle for the country's return to democracy and constitutionality. This was announced last night in a press conference attended by representatives of these political organizations.

Political leaders Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo of the DCG, (Carlos Godoy Lennox) of the MLN, Mario Castejon of the PNR and Luis Alfonso Lopez of the CAN were present at the press conference, where they released an eight-point document to the press containing their commitments to the Guatemalan people.

In their document, the members of the Multiparty Front said that deep changes are urgently needed in Guatemalan politics, eliminating violence and corruption. In view of this objective, the parties expressed their decision to lead Guatemalans towards a permanent democratic political life that seeks the establishment of a more just society through which the people can elect their government. Through this procedure, all sectors, both the majority and the minorities, can participate in free and honest elections.

Upon announcing their decision to unite in the Multiparty Front, the MLN, PNR, DCG and CAN explained that despite this action, they continue to be different parties with their own political and ideological doctrines and their own proposals on solutions for the development of Guatemala. They indicated that in the elections urged by the parties, they will each present their own candidates to the people.

In their first commitment to the Guatemalan people, the members of the Multiparty Front promised to defend the democratic system as a form of government for the country, that is to say, a government of the majority with the participation of the minorities. Elections that guarantee the alternation of power should be held periodically and should be free and honest. The elections should also be organized, carried out and supervised by all the political parties under equal conditions, without a preeminent role being given to whoever is holding power during the elections.

In the document signed by the four members of the Multiparty Front, they made known their commitment to struggle so that the next congress will be comprised of all the parties that participate in the elections. They also state that the party that wins the presidential elections should promise to give participation in the government to the losing parties.

On speaking at the news conference, DCG leader Vinicio Cerezo said that the government may be taking the wrong path in forming the State Council. Vinicio Cerezo said that the composition of the State Council with small groups will give the small opportunistic sectors the chance to take advantage of the situation to form the PID [Democratic Institutional Party] of the previous regime, which in the future would participate in elections with the support of the government. He pointed out that small groups are emerging and offering their support to the regime in a self-serving manner. These groups will unite in a political party that could be called united [word indistinct] to participate in the next elections, the political leader added.

Vinicio Cerezo said that the government is forgetting one of the commitments expressed in the army proclamation on 23 March when the coup d'etat was staged in which it announced that the country would return to constitutional life soon through free elections. If the government forgets this commitment, it will lose the support of the large majority of the people, who are seeing that the national crisis is not being solved, Cerezo Arevalo said.

DCG leader (Alfonso Carrera) announced that a draft on an electoral and political parties law drawn up by the parties of the Multiparty Front will be presented to President Efrain Rios Montt at the end of the month in a planned meeting. This would be the next meeting that the four parties would have with the president, the political leader said. He also said tht the parties that have united in the Multiparty Front do not want to participate in the government, but whenever they are invited to work for the good of the country they will gladly do so.

DCG leader Vinicio Cerezo stressed last night that the government has run out of time and that steps must be urgently taken to return to a constitutional system through the holding of a constituent assembly. He said that the government has had enough time to fulfill its commitment of returning to constitutionality through the holding of a constituent assembly that would draft a new constitution. The prudent period for these steps is the period that the president himself announced: 30 months and no more, Cerezo reiterated. He also announced that in the next few days a campaign will begin so that more sectors will join in making the request to the government that it begin taking steps for the general elections it promised.

GOVERNMENT GREETS NEW PARTY WITH CENSORSHIP

PA151925 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] The military government reacted drastically today to the announcement by the political parties of the formation of a constitutionalist front, severely warning the press against publishing any information that could be described as political. Obviously annoyed at the call issued by the Multiparty Front for a return to a constitutional regime, the government, through Government Minister Col Ricardo Mendez Ruiz, rebuked the leaders of the Christian Democratic Party, the National Liberation Movement, the National Renovating Party and even the Nationalist Authentic Central [CAN], even though no representative of that party was present.

The government minister demanded that the political parties refrain from expressing political opinions or carrying out political activities. In its warning to the press, also delivered by Col Mendez Ruiz, the government said that it would go so far as to close any communications medium that fails to obey the instructions to refrain from publishing information forbidden by the regime when the state of siege was imposed.

Here is the communique issued by the military government, read by the government minister:

[Begin recording] [Mendez, in progress] ...carried out containing political and at times biased material, the government of the republic warns that:

1. Effective immediately, all television, press, radio or other communications media must adhere strictly to the provisions of refraining from the publication of political information or news or the presentation of political commentaries, since, in accordance with Article 112 of the basic government statute, activities by political parties have been suspended.

2. Those responsible for violating those provisions will be subject to applicable measures, such as self-censorship, prior censorship, official intervention or the immediate closure of the communications medium concerned.

We would not like to have to use any of these measures, but I urge all of the media to please take the warning very serious and to remember that they should not publish political material and that Article 112 of the government statute severely restricts activities by political parties.

I beg journalists and the press in general to maintain a positive position of guidance. I will now answer whatever questions you have.

[Question] What led to this decision?

[Answer] Yesterday, a publication was issued to the effect that the Multiparty Front has been established to promote constitutionality. The political groups that comprised the front against fraud are now seeking a return to constitutionality.

[Question] The mere fact that they asked, that they desire to return to a constitutional regime, led to this?

[Answer] No. It was this and many other things. There are certain sectors of the press that make biased and almost negative comments and one seldom hears a positive comment in certain media. They only look at the ugly side of things.

[Question] What was the political parties' reaction?

[Answer] I think that it was very positive.

[Question] Mr Minister, it would seem that the CAN representatives did not come. What is your opinion of this?

[Answer] I think that Luis Alfonso Lopez is not in the capital.

[Question] The general directors and the secretary general were summoned?

[Answer] The secretaries general. It seems that Sandoval is also outside Guatemala.

[Question] Colonel, can this be interpreted as a final warning to both the politicians and the media?

[Answer] We could say that.

[Question] What then, will be the State Council's role in the political sphere?

[Answer] It will be normal.

[Question] Mr Minister, should we deduce from this that we cannot publish any of the statements made to us by the politicians a few moments ago?

[Answer] If they were political statements, I would recommend that you do not.

[Question] Wouldn't you like to know their opinion?

[Answer] They already told me their opinion. I talked at length with all of them.

[Question] Was this a frank and clear conversation?

[Answer] Frank, clear and friendly.

[Question] Did any of the sectors that participated in these meetings ask you how long the state of siege will be in effect?

[Answer] We talked about many things, but I would prefer not to comment.

[Question] How long do you think it will take for permission to be granted for the total freedom of information that was earlier guaranteed?

[Answer] There is freedom of the press. You are being asked to show a little understanding in regard to the publication of certain documents. That is all.

[Question] What measures will be taken in these cases?

[Answer] I will give them to you in this bulletin.

[Question] Excuse me, Mr Minister. Since the request for a return to a constitutional system led to this decision, could you tell me how soon we can return to a constitutional system?

[Answer] I can't answer that. A number of factors will indicate when it is the proper time to return to a constitutional system. I would like to see a return to a constitutional system. I would like to see a return to a constitutional order. As to when it will be, I couldn't say.

[Question] Colonel, what do the political leaders risk if they insist on making political statements?

[Answer] The provisions of Article 112. [end recording]

## NICARAGUA

### REPORTAGE ON SAN JACINTO ANNIVERSARY FETE

#### Cordova, Ortega Speak

PA151410 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1254 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Managua, 15 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Yesterday Nicaragua commemorated the 126th anniversary of the first defeat of U.S. troops on Nicaraguan soil, using Italian-made planes and Soviet and French helicopters in a brief flight demonstration at Hacienda San Jacinto, 41 km north of this capital.

First, eight Nicaraguan paratroopers jumped from a troop-transport plane over the historic hacienda, where some 10,000 people received them with applause. It was the first time in this country that special troops were used in a public demonstration of this kind. The paratroopers' skill was noted as they landed on the previously marked areas. During their descent, the paratroopers displayed huge blue and white Nicaraguan flags and the FSLN's red and black banner. Then, two Soviet-made M-8 helicopters and a French-made Alouette performed precision maneuvers alongside three Italian-made Marchetti aircraft while flying over Hacienda San Jacinto. The official announcer, who was describing the air maneuvers, stressed the fact that the performing paratroopers and pilots were all Nicaraguans. They were later introduced to the public.

During the 126th anniversary celebration of the first defeat of U.S. troops on Nicaraguan soil, government junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas said that his country does not want to go to war with its Central American brothers and that the only thing it desires is peace. "We want the Americans to come so that we can fight and defeat them again as we did in 1856 in San Jacinto, in 1912 and in 1926," the Nicaraguan leader stressed. Cordova Rivas added that the Sandinist revolution does not want any country to wage war on it. The Nicaraguans, he said, want to live in peace so that they can pull the country through the various economic blows it has suffered as a result of the war of liberation, the floods and the drought.

He denounced the existence of U.S. military bases in Honduras, adding that his country does not want problems of any kind with other nations in the area because Nicaragua is a peaceful country. However, he warned that "if they attack us and cross our border, that enemy force will be defeated." He also stressed that if there is a conflict in the area, "which Nicaragua does not want at all," "we will set Central America on fire so that imperialism's historical responsibility will be appreciated."

Commander Humberto Ortega, chief of the Sandinist People's Army, delivered the closing speech at this event, stating that the situation in Central America is delicate and that his country is trying to extinguish the flames of war. He then disclosed that according to both secret and public reports at Nicaragua's disposal, a military conflict might be unleashed within the next few months, weeks or even days. He added that imperialism is endangering peace not only in Central America, but in other Caribbean and Latin American areas as well.

## Humberto Ortega Speech

PA152219 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Speech by Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega to close a ceremony marking the 126th anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto, at the San Jacinto Hacienda -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Companeros and members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, companeros of the National Directorate, brothers all:

During these days, around this great patriotic date, thousands of youths, women and workers, men of the countryside and the cities, have expressed their patriotic spirit, their revolutionary spirit, through various ceremonies and different activities all over the country and particularly in activities, marches and ceremonies in this area, at this heroic hacienda, in these hills that surround this hacienda where our people waged an unequal but great, heroic and victorious struggle against our historical enemies in the past century.

We, in the name of the National Directorate of our vanguard, the FSLN, wish on this day to bring a message of optimism, or the confidence that the revolution feels regarding the revolutionary process that we are experiencing. Despite all the difficult situations known to us all, which our National Directorate and the government leaders have continuously denounced concerning the interventionist warmongering maneuvers and the dangers of war in the region; despite the adverse situation we are still experincing in the economic and social areas -- since we have much to achieve, much work to do to free our people from the poverty in which they were left by Somozism and the (?previous regime) -- we are confident, we are optimistic that the revolutionary process will continue moving forward as it has until today.

In parallel with the patirotic spirit that our people maintain, it is necessary to continue making efforts to increase the revolution's organizational capacity in all areas: in the productive sphere, in the administrative sphere,in the governmental sphere and basically in the area of defense of the fatherland, in the area of the military defense of our revolution. Only then, with this patriotism and with the levels of organization that our people are acquiring, will we be able to say with conviction that our process is irreversible, that our process and our revolution cannot be defeated, can never be conqured by any invader, no matter how great or powerful. [applause]

In the name of the National Directorate, always with the appropriate prudence and without the alarmism to which our internal and external enemies are accustomed, we must continue to say that the situation that is being experienced by the country and the revolution is delicate. I said at the beginning that the Directorate and the government have confidence and are optimistic regarding our overcoming the difficult times that we are experiencing. We are continuing to make heroic efforts in the diplomatic and political areas, in the area of maturity, in the area of practical solutions that lead to practical agreements among our peoples and the governments in the region. We are confident that we will arrive at practical solutions for coexistance that will definitely ward off the falmes of war in the region, but it it is also our duty to tell you with all seriousness that delicate, difficult situations in which the warmongering positions of U.S. imperialism and of the reactionaries will prevail could occur at any moment, especially in the coming months, and even in the next few weeks or days.

We have been closely observing the maneuvers, using information both secret and public that wehave been able to obtain about the military movements of our enemies, and we have to say that the situation could be unleashed at dangerous levels, provoked by the sectors who do not want communication, who do not want dialogue, who do not want just and practical solutions among governments, among the various forces involved in the problems in the Central American region. The most reactionary sectors want deals or agreements in which they impose all their conditions, as they wanted to do in the past. In that past, too, honest Nicaraguans rose up to reject those pacts and those arrangements.

For this reason, today, in closing, we wanted to emphasize the fact that only with the levels of organization that we have achieved in the military area, and with patriotic love and fervor, with these patriotic pilgrimages, with this holy patriotic cause that moves all us Nicaraguans, that moves the entire nation, all the social sectors, particularly the humble, the poor, the workers and the peasants, only with that spirit and that organization will we be able to carry out the tasks of reconstruction, especially the tasks of military defense, the tasks on the battlefield that we will have to face until our positions in favor of peace, our positions in favor of just political solutions, materialize or are consolidated.

We also want to repeat before the world on this day that the most reactionary sectors of the present U.S. administration, as well as the various reactionary governments of the area, or reactionary individuals or sectors of the reactionary armies of the area, will be solely to blame for the difficult situations, the warlike situations, the attacks and military maneuvers that could occur in the coming days, weeks, months or years. They will be solely to blame for the situation of war, for the situation of deep military instability that would result if the warmongering maneuvers of our enemies are unleashed, endangering not only peace in the Central American region, but also, we believe, peace in other regions of our America, in the Caribbean and in Latin America. That is why we responsibly continued to deepen the revolutionary process with our convictions, our patriotism, our integrity, our bravery, and the love that made it possible to defeat the Yankee enemy in this Nicaraguan land, in this land of Andres Castro, this land of Zeledon, this land of Sandino, this land of Rigoberto, this land of Carlos Fonseca, 126 years ago.

Free Fatherland [crowd shouts: Or Death] [applause]

## BRIEFS

PATRIOTIC FRONT VISITS CUBA -- A delegation from the Patriotic Front of the Revolution of Nicaragua has arrived in Havana at the invitation of the Cuban Communist Party. The delegation consists of Eduardo Coronado of the Independent Liberal Party, Adolfo Beteta of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, Jose Gabriel Moya of the People's Social Christian Party and Marta Moreno of the FSLN. The Nicaraguan delegation will remain in Cuba for 10 days. [Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Sep 82 p 16 PA]

SOVIET MEDICAL DONATION -- (Yuri Koval), the director of the Soviet-Nicaraguan Friendship Hospital [Hospital de la Amistad Sovietico-Nicaraguenese] donated by the USSR to Chinandega, 119 km west of Managua, has announced the arrival of a new donation from the USSR for the health center. The donation,which arrived in two planes over the weekend, consists of 25 tons of medicine valued at $3,000, which will suffice for the next 4 months. At present, the hospital has 800 patients who receive attention from 33 specialists holding master's degrees and from 105 experts in various specialities, all of them from the Soviet Union. [Managua International Service in Spanish 0230 GMT 15 Sep 82 PA]

ARGENTINE CORN DELIVERY -- The Government of the Republic of Argentina has officially delivered 5,365 tons of red corn, evidence of Argentina's solidarity with the Nicaraguan people. The donation was delivered at Port Corinto, west of Managua. Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and Marcelino Chuburu Lastra, Argentine ambassador to Nicaragua, were present at the ceremony. [Managua International Service in Spanish 0230 GMT 15 Sep 82 PA]

GAVIN REMARKS IN MEXICO 'INTERFERENCE'

PA150409 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 14 Sep 82

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] On this date 135 years ago, the students of Mexico's military academy, the heroic children of Chapultepec, were writing one of the most beautiful and moving pages in the history of our America. That was one of the many heroic actions waged by the Mexican people against the frequent U.S. attacks and invasions. The heroic defense of Chapultepec castle by the students of Mexico's military academy in 1847 formed part of the unjust war that the United States had declared on Mexico a year before. That was not the first aggression of the budding U.S. imperialism against the fatherland of Hidalgo, Morelos and Juarez, nor would it be the last.

One hundred and thirty-five years have passed and once again Mexico, like the other nations located south of the Rio Grande, is threatened by the traps set by the same imperialist enemy. In recent days, the Mexican people have once again expressed their angry repudiation of recent U.S. interferences in Mexico's domestic affairs.

This time it is disrespectful messages that John Gavin, U.S. ambassador to Mexico, has sent to the U.S. State Department. In the messages, he expressed negative opinions of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo's patriotic decision to nationalize the banks. Those messages, which constitute disrespectful interference in Mexico's domestic affairs by the U.S. ambassador, were published by the U.S. newspaper the WALL STREET JOURNAL and have generated vigorous condemnation from the Mexican press and political organizations. Those organizations have requested that Ambassador John Gavin be expelled from the country since it is felt that his remarks against the bank nationalization decreed by President Lopez Portillo are not mere comments but an expression of the increase of pressure to try and undermine that patriotic measure.

In an editorial, the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR stated that while there are many more important things in the relations between the two countries which Ambassador Gavin could help solve, he devotes his time to criticizing the Mexican Government and to meddling in matters that are not his concern.

The messages of the U.S. ambassador in Mexico show the arrogance of the current imperialist U.S. Government. It is the same arrogance of 135 years ago when the U.S. aggression against Mexico occurred that led to the immortal action of the heroic children of Chapultepec, whose example has not been forgotten by the Mexican people or any people of our America.

IPU DELEGATE SCORES U.S. 'BELLIGERENT' POLICY

FL151157 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Cuba has denounced the aggressive course of U.S. policy and demanded the adoption of urgent measures to avoid a nuclear war. This was at the first plenary session of the 69th IPU conference which opened in Rome.

Jorge Lezcano Perez, vice president of the People's Government National Assembly of Cuba and a member of the Interparliamentary Council, addressed the opening session and noted that recent developments were clear indications of the war preparations taking place in the United States at the same time that dangerous theories about a limited nuclear war are being discussed.

The Cuban delegate's speech, which was roundly applauded, was delivered after that of the U.S. representative. Without a doubt, the speech constituted a crushing rejection of the U.S.' belligerent policies.

AALAPSO CONDEMNS U.S. RESOLUTION AGAINST CUBA

FL152134 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2005 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] The AALAPSO Executive Secretariat has issued a call for condemnation of the aggressive resolution passed by the Yankee Senate against our country which recommends direct intervention by the Reagan administration. The statement points out that on 11 September the Senate's Republican majority took similar action to counter the alleged danger of Cuban influence in the Latin American hemisphere. Aware of the interventionist aims of such arguments, AALAPSO joins international public condemnation rejecting the aggressive plans of the Yankee administration. The AALAPSO statement calls on all revolutionary, peace-loving forces to express support of and solidarity with Cuba.

RADIO COMMENTARY ON GROWING AID TO NICARAGUA

PA152206 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Cuba's internationalist aid to the generous and revolutionary Nicaraguan people continues to increase. Not only are there thousands of Cuban doctors and teachers involved in missions to that country, but there are also hundreds of builders working from 14 to 16 hours a day to build important economic and social projects. One hundred and twelve of these men form a group devoted to building or rebuilding bridges.

After a visit to Nicaragua by Gen Raul Castro, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, we agreed on aid from our country to the Nicaraguan people in the wake of large losses from floods. This plan included the construction of 9 bridges, the donation and building of 5 plants to build houses of the Sandino system [not further identified] and the construction of 3 primary schools with 10 classrooms each. A month later, the contingent of Cuban internationalist builders began to increase, and by the end of August the number of helpers in this sector amounted to more than 770.

In Rio Negro, the Cuban builders have an additional incentive. They have to rebuild a bridge that they had just built because it was destroyed by a counterrevolutioanry band that came from Honduras to dynamite it.

This is a beautiful gesture of solidarity between two brother countries that are making their revolutions. For this reason, Cuban-Nicaraguan internationalist aid can be summarized in a statement recently made by junta member Sergio Ramirez, who said that for every imperialist aggression, Cuba has sent an internationalist doctor, a road builder or a bridge builder. For every threat received from imperialism, Ramirez noted, Cuba has always given a gesture of solidarity.

HAVANA COMMENTS ON BOLIVIAN STRIKES, ECONOMY

PA150137 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 13 Sep 82

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] The critical economic, political and social situation that prevails in Bolivia, which not even the transnational news agencies can disguise, confirms the serious consequences for the nations of our America that are derived from submission to foreign capital and the application of a repressive policy that systematically disregards the people's will.

Although Bolivia is not an exception in the economic panorama of irreversible crisis that is shaking the capitalist countries, particularly the underdeveloped ones, the chaos in that nation, one of the most impoverished in Latin America, can have serious consequences for a military government that is the product of continuous intervention by the United States and disregard for the latest elections held in that country. Bolivia's economic crisis is part of the chaos that is prevailing in the capitalist world, particularly in the underdeveloped countries. No one can deny that it is difficult for the countries of the so-called Third World to face up to the present international economic crisis provoked by imperialism and its warmongering, rapacious policy.

However, the means to achieve this cannot be total subjugation to foreign capital and the approval of measures that basically harm the working masses.

The Bolivian military government, which resulted from one of the almost 200 coups that have taken place in that country, approved a number of unpopular economic measures in February and March that include a 76-percent devaluation of the Bolivian peso and flotation of the peso with respect to the dollar. The consequences of this decision were foreseeable: Reduction of the Bolivian people's purchasing power, an excessive increase in the prices of staples, speculation with foreign exchange, contraband, increased administrative corruption and a deepening stagnation and crisis.

Bolivia's economic prostration, the result of the country's historical dependence on imperialist domination, also demonstrates the crisis in the system and the military regime's inability to immediately resolve the nation's most urgent problems. If to this we add the lack of democratic freedoms, repression, submission to Washington's policy in the international sphere and the participation of military chiefs in the activities of the oligarchy, it is easy to understand the people's indignation and the generalized social and political struggle in that country.

## CHILE'S PASCAL ALLENDE VIEWS TOUR, STRUGGLE

PA120446 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Pedro Martinez Pirez interview with Andres Pascal Allende, secretary general of the Chilean Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] You were recently in France and other countries. Can you briefly tell us the reasons for and results of that trip?

[Answer] As is known, I clandestinely left Chile a few months ago. I am on a brief tour since I will soon return to my country. The main reason for this tour under the orders of the MIR leadership was to meet with exiled leaders of the Chilean leftwing. In this regard, I can report that these meetings have been very positive. With the main parties of the Chilean leftwing, the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, the Radical Party, we found profound agreement and advanced towards increasingly closer coordination for the promotion of the offensive against the dictatorship.

Another reason for this visit was to go to some countries where we had been invited by various democratic and progressive parties. We accepted an invitation to the Soviet Union, where we exchanged opinions with the Soviet companeros on the situation in Chile and Latin America. I have also visited various European countries such as France and Italy, where I met with Presidents Mitterrand and Pertini. I have recently gone to Sweden where we received a very solidaristic welcome from the Swedish workers' sectors and Swedish social democracy. In the next few days I will visit the GDR at the invitation of the German companeros.

[Question] What is your opinion of the student insurgency in Chile at this time?

[Answer] I think it is very important because one of the sectors which is most harshly affected by this crisis, this disastrous economic, social and repressive situation in our country, is the youth, of course the working youths. Better said, the unemployed youth, because young people do not have the opportunity to an education or a job. There are millions of young people wandering the streets without any hope or prospects. The students in the universities and the secondary schools are also intensely affected by that situation because their parents are suffering the economic situation and they suffer the consequences of the country's disastrous economic situation. On top of this, they also suffer military intervention in the universities, the lack of university autonomy, the lack of freedom to think and study. Therefore, it is not by chance that the young people, who are the most idealistic, are the ones who always lead the struggles of the peoples.

They lead the revolutionary struggles, as we have seen in Nicaragua and El Salvador. The Chilean youth are also occupying their place and actively mobilizing against the dictatorship in various universities in the country.

[Question] Are you optimistic about the prospects of the situation in Chile?

[Answer] I think that the situation we are experiencing in Chile is disastrous. I would say that it is a national emergency. I think it is essential for all the labor sectors, all the sectors of the small and medium enterprise, all the people, all the great national majority to unite in an effort to jointly confront the dictatorship in an offensive, bold and combative struggle. In this regard, I am very optimistic. I think this economic crisis is disastrous and that the dictatorship is unable to resolve it. The only solution is the popular alternative. I think a great process of social convergence is taking place in our country. The spirit of unity and struggle against the dictatorship is strengthening. I think that at this time our struggles are firmly advancing and that we will be more rapidly advancing towards our objective of overthrowing the dictatorship and establishing a just, democratic and popular government in our country that responds to the interests of the great national majority.

[Havana International Service in Spanish at 1800 GMT 11 on September reported Pascal Allende as saying "that there is general discontent in Chile and that almost daily the people demonstrate against hunger, unemployment and poverty. There are also increasing clandestine armed actions including sabotage and attacks on garrisons of the repressive forces."]

AMITY GROUP ON SOLIDARITY WITH CHILEAN PEOPLE

PA111618 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] The Cuban Movement for the Peace and Sovereignty of the Peoples [MPSP] maintains its support for and solidarity with the just struggle of the Chilean people to recover freedom and restore democracy in their country. These statements were made by MPSP President Severo Aguirre on the occasion of an international day of solidarity with the Chilean people.

Aguirre noted that the fascist coup that Augusto Pinochet carried out with the support of U.S. monopolies cut short a broad democratic process that the Chilean people were enjoying under Salvador Allende's adminsitration. He condemned the Pinochet regime, which murders, tortures, incarcerates, exiles and persecutes men and women and makes illegal any popular, social or labor organization that demands civilian rights.

CASTRO SENDS GREETINGS TO ETHIOPIAN PRESIDENT

FL111815 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of Cuba's Councils of State and Ministers, has sent a message of greetings to Ethiopian chief of state Mengistu Haile-Mariam on the occasion tomorrow, 12 September, of the revolution's eighth anniversary. The message states: This event of great importance to the valiant Ethiopian people was an important contribution to the national liberation struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid and to the development and welfare of the peoples.

In the years since then, the people have firmly confronted imperialist aggressions and conspiracies. Under the leadership of their revolutionary vanguard, the people have victoriously defended their sovereignty and national integrity and firmly forged ahead in building the socialist society.

We greatly appreciate the expanded and strengthened relations of friendship and cooperation between Cuba and Socialist Ethiopia based on Marxist-Leninist and proletarian internationalist principles. The links between our two peoples and governments will continue to develop further each day.

## BARBADOS

### STATEMENT ON TULL'S VISIT TO PRC ISSUED

FL141615 Bridgetown CANA in English 1520 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Sept 14, CANA -- Barbados and the People's Republic of China have expressed the hope that positive steps could be taken to promote exchanges and cooperation in agriculture and sport.

A government statement issued shortly after the return here of Barbados minister of external affairs, Mr Louis Tull, from an official visit to China, said that both sides expressed satisfaction with the development of cooperation between the two countries so far.

It added that at a dinner in Beijing given in Mr Tull's honour, Chinese state councillor, foreign minister, Huang Hua, praised Barbados for maintaining friendly relations with all countries, but at the same time being a satellite of no one.

The Chinese minister said that despite the distance which separated the two countries, China cherished its relations with the people of the Caribbean.

"We all have our own strong points and can supplement each other. There is a broad prospect for our bilateral exchanges and cooperation", he said.

In response, the Barbadian minister said: "The greatest need today is for the nations of the world to accept and fully implement those principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, primarily the adherence to the rule of law, the rejection of the use of force in the settlement of international disputes, the right of people to self-determination and the settlemtn of disputes by peaceful means."

Mr Tull also met with Vice Premier Wan Li, who expressed the view that the exchanged of visits between leaders of the two countries had helped deepen mutual understanding and friendship. Mr Tull said that his visit symbolized friendly relations between the two peoples and pointed out that the two countries followed foreign policies based on independence and principle.

## GRENADA

### ARGENTINES THANK PRG FOR SUPPORT ON FALKLANDS

FL150115 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] A three-member Argentine delegation left Grenada this morning after a weekend meeting with officials of the People's Revolutionary Government [PRG] and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The delegation arrived on Sunday and was met at the airport by the minister of agriculture and rural development, Brother George Louison.

The Argentine delegation was led by [words indistinct] and representative to the OAS, Ambassador (Carasales). Ambassador (Carasales) is the director general of the Argentine foreign service schools and is the country's special ambassador to the United Nations disarmament talks.

The delegation discussed with the PRG an Argentine-sponsored resolution to be presented to the forthcoming UN sessions. It calls for negotiations between [words indistinct] of the Malvinas dispute. Leader of the Argentine mission Ambassador (Carasales) said the visit to Grenada was also a means of expressing appreciation for the (?consent) on principles [words indistinct] the PRG for Argentina in its [words indistinct] sovereingty over the Malvinas. The delegation also expressed admiration for, and commended Grenada on its anticolonial principles.

## INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

### VENEZUELA, MEXICO LAUNCH PEACE INITIATIVE

PA152256 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 15 Sep 82

[By Buclides Perez]

[Text] The presidents of Mexico and Venezuela, Jose Lopez Portillo and Luis Herrera Campins, respectively, have made an appeal to Honduras and Nicaragua to explore the paths that are still open in order to stop the present worrisome escalation, the increased tension and the dangerous general prospects regarding the outcome of the crisis. This statement was made a few moments ago by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco.

[Begin Zambrano recording] [words indistinct] worried over Central America, specifically in relation to Honduras and Nicaragua [words indistinct] the whole area and the whole region, the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela have taken this peace initiative [words indistinct] which seeks to [words indistinct] of the area and in this way [words indistinct] among all our countries. As you know [words indistinct] with Honduras, with Nicaragua and with the United States. Therefore, our ambassadors have submitted similar letters signed by both presidents to Honduras and Nicaragua.

This morning [words indistinct] U.S. secretary of state from the Mexican and Venezuelan ambassadors. [end recording] That was Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco.

#### Presidents Send Letters

FL152231 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1947 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Sep (NOTIMEX) The presidents of Mexico and Venezuela today sent letters to the heads of state of Honduras, Nicaragua and the United States expressing their concern for the deterioration of the situation in Central America, announced the Secretariat of Foreign Relations (SRE).

In their letters, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and Venzuelan President Luis Herrera Campins called for the exploration of channels which still remain open to stop the military escalation in Central America, said the SRE.

The letters were sent to Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova, U.S. President Ronald Reagan, and the coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, Daniel Ortega Saavedra. The SRE said that the letters, the last of which was delivered today, address the gravity of recent incidents which have taken place between Honduras and Nicaragua. The letters also point out the dangerous overall outcome of a crisis in Central America.

## PERU

### EMERGENCY EXTENDED IN VICTOR FAJARDO PROVINCE

PY151535 Paris AFP in Spanish 1853 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Lima, 14 Sep (AFP) -- The state of emergency, which suspends constitutional guarantees, was extended for 60 days in the Victor Fajardo Province, Ayacucho Department, by a decree published today in the Official Gazette. The decree states that the state of emergency, which has been in force for 2 months, was extended because terrorist crimes have not stopped.